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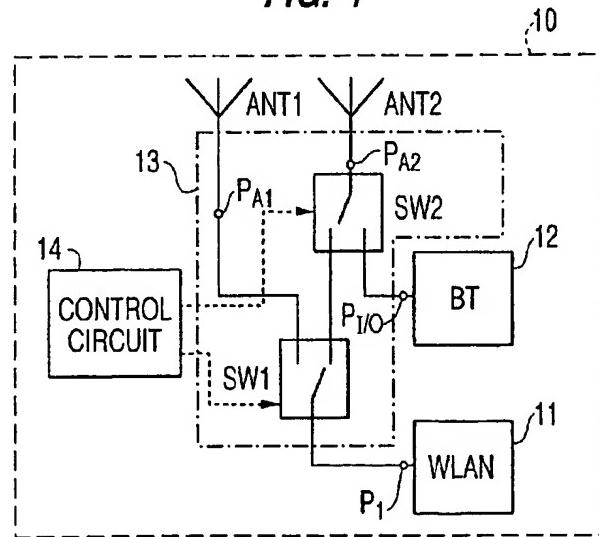
(71) Applicant: Nokia Corporation
02150 Espoo (FI)(72) Inventors:
• Vaisanen, Ari
36110 Ruutana (FI)
• Orava, Pekko
33500 Tampere (FI)(74) Representative: Read, Matthew Charles et al
Venner Shipley & Co.
20 Little Britain
London EC1A 7DH (GB)

(54) Antenna sharing switching circuitry for multi-transceiver mobile terminal and method therefor

(57) Antenna switching circuitry in a multi-transceiver mobile terminal 10, which features a first switching unit (SW1) which controllably couples a first transceiver port (P_1) to either a first antenna port (P_{A1}) or a second antenna port (P_{A2}); and a second switching unit (SW2) which controllably couples the second antenna port (P_{A2}) to either the first transceiver port (P_1), through the first switching unit (SW1), or to an input/output port ($P_{I/O}$) of a second transceiver (12). According to this scheme, the second antenna port is coupled to the input/output port of the second transceiver (12) in a mode in which

the second transceiver (12) is operational, the first transceiver port (P_1) being decoupled from the second antenna port at this time, wherein the first transceiver port is coupled to the first antenna port and the input/output port of the second transceiver (12) is decoupled from the second antenna port, when the first transceiver is in a transmit mode, and wherein the first transceiver port is coupled to either of the first and second antenna ports, when the first transceiver (11) is in a receiving mode and the input/output port of the second transceiver (12) is decoupled from the second antenna port.

FIG. 1



Description

[0001] This invention relates, generally, to the field of telecommunications/mobile terminals, such as mobile phones and the like and, more particularly, it relates to an antenna sharing scheme for diversity antennas in a dual-radio hand-held terminal such as IP (Internet Protocol) based WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network)/BT (Bluetooth) hand-held terminal.

[0002] Recently, a new technology has been developing which can expand the use of mobile phones in related hand-held mobile terminals using the same 2.4 GHz ISM (Industrial, Scientific and Medical) band as that employed by wireless LAN (WLAN) communication which conforms to the IEEE 802.11 standard such as for DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum) radio communication, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. This new technology is referred to as Bluetooth (BT) which is a low-powered radio technology, having a range of approximately 10 cm to 10 m, but can be extended for greater distances through simply increasing the transmit power level. The frequency band of this new technology calls for an ISM radio band at 2.4 GHz, which is a license-free spectrum band, practically, available worldwide and which conforms to the wireless LAN (WLAN) radio ISM band conforming to IEEE 802.11 standard for DSSS radio communication. Employment of this low power/lower range ISM band to mobile phone technology would mean that cable hook-ups would no longer be required between laptop computers and cellular (or cell) phones to send E-mail, as one example. Further, business people would be able to surf the internet on their laptop, while their mobile phone is in their jacket pocket. That is, the mobile phone, as one example of a mobile terminal, will no longer have to be limited to a basic service set (BSS) link, which typically consists of a number of stations executing the same MAC (Medium Access Control) protocol in competing for access to the same shared medium. (The basic service set may be isolated or it may be connected to a backbone distribution system through an access point, the access point functioning as a bridge. The MAC protocol may be fully distributed or controlled by a central coordinated function housed in the access point. The basic service set generally corresponds to what is referred to as a cell in the literature. An extended service set (ESS) consists of two or more basic service sets interconnected by a distribution system. Such distribution system is, typically, a wired backbone LAN. The extended service set appears as a single logical LAN to the logical link control (LLC) level. Fig. 5 of the drawings typifies a wireless LAN model conforming to the IEEE 802.11 standard.)

[0003] In a WLAN link-up, a single access transceiver can support a small group of co-located users within a range of less than a few tens of metres to several hundred metres, typically. On the other hand, Bluetooth technology will enable users to connect their mobile computers, digital cellular phones, hand-held devices,

network access points and other mobile devices by wireless short-range radio links, unimpeded by line-of-site restrictions using substantially less power. Bluetooth (BT) technology will increase the ease of wireless communication by the ordinary citizen, as well as the scope of wireless connectivity. Also, since BT is limited to short range communication, typically, under 10 meters, for example, 2-3 meters, it uses a considerably lower power level than that of WLAN. Namely, for a mobile phone, a

5 WLAN DSSS radio operating in the 2.4 GHz ISM band having 30-50 meter range, for example, would typically require about 100 mW power level, whereas a BT ISM FHSS (Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum) radio or, simply, a BT ISM spread spectrum radio would require
10 about 1 mW power level. This technology enables portable electronic devices to connect and communicate wirelessly via short range, ad hoc networks.

[0004] In order to function on a worldwide basis, Bluetooth requires a radio frequency that is license-free and
20 open to any radio. The 2.4 GHz ISM band satisfies these requirements, the 2.4 GHz band actually being 2.4-2.483 GHz radio band. When a Bluetooth radio is applied to a mobile phone, the user can leave the mobile phone clipped to his belt or in a pocket and walk around
25 for the entire dial-up-connection. Also, because there are no line-of-site requirements for Bluetooth devices, it is well suited for wireless connectivity, such as between a mobile phone and a notebook computer. For example, with Bluetooth, a person could synchronize
30 their phone with a PC without taking the phone out of their pocket or briefcase. Users would be able to automatically receive E-mail on their notebook or laptop computers by the digital cellular phones in their pockets or synchronize their primary PC with their hand-held
35 computer without taking it out of their briefcase. The omnidirectional capability of Bluetooth allows synchronization to start when the phone is brought into range of the PC. It allows for a gross data rate of 1 Mbit/S, with second generation plans to be increased to a rate of 2 Mbit/
40 second. It uses packet switching protocol based on a frequency hopping scheme (analogous to IEEE 802.11 standard). Also, because of its omnidirectionality, authentication and encryption is also included, for security reasons, as part of the base band protocol thereof. That
45 is, authentication relies on utilizing a secret key (i.e., password or PIN), thereby assuring security.

[0005] In view of the attributes of this low power ISM radio band and its relevance to mobile terminals, such as hand-held mobile (cellular) phones and the like, the
50 present inventors have considered how to facilitate both the 2.4 GHz ISM band WLAN DSSS radio and the low power/short range 2.4 GHz ISM BT radio to effect a practical and cost-effective dual mode mobile terminal, namely, an IP based dual mode WLAN/BT hand-held
55 terminal. Filter, antennas and RF switch components of a WLAN IEEE 802.11 DSSS radio and BT dual mode terminal can be shared in a number of ways, the inventors determined. In its simplest form, such components

are not shared, that is, both radios are implemented as separate and independent units. However, this is not the optimal solution, both in terms of cost, as well as practicality. On the other hand, combining a low power short range 2.4 GHz ISM radio band device like a BT radio and a substantially higher power level WLAN device, like the 802.11 DSSS radio, into a small sized hand-held terminal, has several drawbacks, namely, interference, resulting from sharing of antennas, filters and other components. In fact, sharing a diversity antenna scheme, filters and antenna switches between two 2.4 GHz radios in a dual mode terminal has not been implemented earlier, as far as known. Therefore, such problems had not existed in such a form, earlier. Dual band mobile phones have somewhat similar problems, but, however, as the two radios in the dual band mobile phone employ different frequency bands, different approaches are used.

[0006] The present invention specifically addresses the issue of antenna sharing between two 2.4 GHz radios in a dual mode terminal such as would be effected in connection with an IP based dual mode WLAN/BT hand-held terminal. Attempts have been made to share diversity antennas, but, only with regard to a standard WLAN operation. One such known earlier scheme was disclosed by Lucent Technologies in EP 0 623 967 A1, dated November 9, 1994, which describes dual antenna diversity system for wireless LAN consisting of two L-shaped PIFA antennas. In that disclosure, a single pole double throw switch (SPDT) is employed to effect switching between the two antenna members in a receive mode and for switching to only one of the two antenna members for operation of the apparatus in a transmit mode.

[0007] However, that earlier disclosure did not address the issue of antenna sharing of diversity antennas in a dual mode scheme which calls for a common radio band such as two 2.4 GHz radios, one being a WLAN radio conforming to the IEEE 802.11 standard, referred to above, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference, and the other being a relatively low power/low range radio, for example, a BT ISM FHSS radio.

[0008] A slightly different antenna switch and filter arrangement of a WLAN radio, with no detailed antenna description, was disclosed by Harris Corporation in EP 0 866 588 A2, dated September 23, 1998. This published application also does not disclose anything about an antenna sharing scheme of diversity antenna in a dual mode hand-held terminal as that to which the present invention addresses. However, the Harris disclosure does give an example of one wireless transceiver which may be readily used for WLAN applications in the 2.4 GHz ISM band according to the IEEE 802.11 standard for DSSS radio communication. Use of two diversity antennas, for example, PIFAs, in WLAN PC cards (previously known as PCMCIA card) is very popular because of multi-path propagation problems, while prior hand-held terminals operating on lower frequencies do not

use diversity antennas.

[0009] According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an antenna switching circuitry for a multi-transceiver mobile terminal, comprising: a first switching unit which controllably couples a first transceiver port to either a first antenna port or a second antenna port; and a second switching unit which controllably couples said second antenna port to either said first transceiver port, through said first switching unit, or to an input/output port of a second transceiver, wherein said second antenna port is coupled to said input/output port of said second transceiver in a mode in which said second transceiver is operational, said first transceiver port being decoupled from said second antenna port at this time, wherein said first transceiver port is coupled to said first antenna port and said input/output port of said second transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port, when said first transceiver is in a transmit mode, and wherein said first transceiver port is coupled to either of said first and second antenna ports, when said first transceiver is in a receiving mode and said input/output port of said second transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port.

[0010] According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided switching circuitry for diversity antennas in a multi-transceiver mobile terminal, comprising: a first switching unit which couples an output port of a first transceiver to a first antenna port in a first operation mode, a second switching unit which couples an input port of said first transceiver to (i) said first antenna port in a second operation mode and to (ii) either said first antenna port or to a second antenna port in a third operation mode; and a third switching unit which couples said second antenna port to an input/output port of a second transceiver in said second operation mode, said output port of said first transceiver being decoupled from said first antenna port in said second operation mode.

[0011] According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a mobile terminal, for use with a communication system employing diversity, comprising a first transceiver selectively coupled to a first and a second antenna for diversity operation, and a second transceiver, wherein the second transceiver is arranged to be selectively coupled to the second antenna, and the couplings between respective transceivers and antennas are controlled by a control circuit.

[0012] According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an antenna sharing method, in a multi-transceiver mobile terminal having diversity antennas, comprising: providing, in said mobile terminal, switching circuitry including (a) a first switching unit which controllably couples a first transceiver port to either a first antenna port or a second antenna port; and (b) a second switching unit which controllably couples said second antenna port to either said first transceiver port, through said first switching unit, or to an input/output port of a second transceiver, wherein said second

antenna port is coupled to said input/output port of said second transceiver in a mode in which said second transceiver is operational, said first transceiver port being decoupled from said second antenna port at this time, wherein said first transceiver port is coupled to said first antenna port and said input/output port of said second transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port, when said first transceiver is in a transmit mode, and wherein said first transceiver port is coupled to either of said first and second antenna ports, when said first transceiver is in a receiving mode and said input/output port of said second transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port.

[0013] According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an antenna sharing method, in a multi-transceiver mobile terminal having diversity antennas, comprising: providing, in said mobile terminal, switching circuitry including (a) a first switching unit which couples an output port of a first transceiver to a first antenna port in a first operation mode; (b) a second switching unit which couples an input port of said first transceiver to (i) said first antenna port in said second operation mode and to (ii) either said first antenna port or to a second antenna port in a third operation mode; and (c) a third switching unit which couples said second antenna port to an input/output port of a second transceiver in said second operation mode, said output port of said first transceiver being decoupled from said first antenna port in said second operation mode.

[0014] According to a sixth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-transceiver mobile terminal having diversity antennas and switching circuitry comprising: a first switching unit which controllably couples a first transceiver port to either a first antenna port or a second antenna port; and a second switching unit which controllably couples said second antenna port to either said first transceiver port, through said first switching unit, or to an input/output port of a second transceiver, wherein said second antenna port is coupled to said input/output port of said second transceiver in a mode in which said second transceiver is operational, said first transceiver port being decoupled from said second antenna port at this time, wherein said first transceiver port is coupled to said first antenna port and said input/output port of said second transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port, when said first transceiver is in a transmit mode, and wherein said first transceiver port is coupled to either of said first and second antenna ports, when said first transceiver is in a receiving mode and said input/output port of said second transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port.

[0015] According to a seventh aspect of the present invention, there is provided a multi-transceiver mobile terminal having diversity antennas and switching circuitry comprising: a first switching unit which couples an output port of a first transceiver to a first antenna port in a first operation mode, a second switching unit which couples an input port of said first transceiver to (i) said

first antenna port in a second operation mode and to (ii) either said first antenna port or to a second antenna port in a third operation mode; and a third switching unit which couples said second antenna port to an input/output port of a second transceiver in said second operation mode, said output port of said first transceiver being decoupled from said first antenna port in said second operation mode.

[0016] According to an eighth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a mobile terminal comprising: at least two transceivers; and antenna switching circuitry including at least two antenna ports and at least two switching units to control the connection between said antenna ports and said transceivers, wherein said switching units are controlled such that a same antenna port becomes coupled to a first transceiver and to a second transceiver at different times.

[0017] Advantageously, this invention realises an antenna switching scheme for sharing diversity antennas efficiently and economically.

[0018] This invention effects a substantially interference-free switching circuitry for sharing a pair of diversity antennas in a multi-transceiver mobile terminal such as a hand-held mobile terminal including, for example, mobile or cellular phones, although not limited thereto, in which both transceivers operate, substantially, on the same ISM radio band but having different power/range requirements.

[0019] This invention achieves a substantially interference-free antenna sharing scheme in the multi-transceiver mobile terminal where one of the transceivers is a WLAN radio and the other operates on substantially the same ISM radio band.

[0020] This invention achieves a substantially interference-free antenna sharing scheme in connection with a hand-held mobile terminal having diversity antennas for a dual mode mobile terminal having a WLAN radio operating on substantially a 2.4 GHz ISM band conforming to IEEE standard for DSSS radio communication and a relatively low power and short range spread spectrum radio operating on a substantially same ISM radio band as that of the WLAN radio. In this connection, this second lower power and shorter range radio can be one conforming to Bluetooth (BT) radio communication.

[0021] Advantageously, this invention implements an antenna switching scheme for antenna sharing of diversity antennas in the dual mode mobile terminal scheme which is both economical and practical and which can be implemented without having to add an additional antenna for the second transceiver.

[0022] This invention advantageously achieves an antenna sharing scheme in connection with a dual mode hand-held mobile terminal or hand-held terminal *per se* which can be implemented in a standard mobile terminal such as a mobile (cellular) phone and the like, a PDA (personal digital assistant), as well as other wireless communication links that can operate on an ISM radio band such as the 2.4 GHz DSSS WLAN conforming to

the IEEE 802.11 standard, as one example (although not limited thereto).

[0023] The present invention mitigates any inherent problem directed to antenna sharing, antenna switching and pertaining to the filter chains associated with a WLAN/BT dual mode hand-held terminal, as one example, although not limited thereto. It further achieves an antenna sharing scheme which provides high performance in connection with the dual antenna receive mode of the diversity operation.

[0024] The present invention reduces the number of RF switches and at the same time reduces switch losses for purposes of improving performance during operation of either one of the transceivers (radios) in the mobile terminal.

[0025] The foregoing and other advantages are realised through effecting antenna switching circuitry and antenna sharing method therefor for a multi-transceiver mobile terminal in accordance with the examples illustrated in the related embodiments of this invention.

[0026] In this connection the invention calls for a switching scheme for diversity antennas in a multi-transceiver mobile terminal where one such transceiver may be a WLAN conforming to the IEEE 802.11 standard for DSSS radio communication and the other may be a relatively lower power/lower range radio operating on the same ISM radio band as the WLAN such as conforming to Bluetooth radio, although not limited thereto. In accordance with this scheme, the dual transceivers are not required to operate at the same time. The dropping of an antenna connection and the setting up of a new antenna connection from scratch, of course, takes time and requires electrical power. Therefore, one featured aspect of the invention permits the first transceiver, for example, the WLAN radio, to act as a receiver only, including, for example, to monitor when the AP (access point) directed thereto becomes available for communication while the second transceiver is providing a needed connection, i.e., is operational. The present invention is achievable through using only the standard diversity antennas of the WLAN network of the mobile terminal.

[0027] According to a further aspect of the present invention, both the first and second transceivers, such as the WLAN and BT radios, are able to receive RF signals at the same time such as when the hand-held terminal is powered-up or in a situation where neither of the radios are connected, although a connection may be needed. The versatility of the mobile phone effects integration (i.e., connectivity) between mobile computers, digital phones, network access points within a short range scheme.

[0028] Although there are some minor drawbacks resulting from losses when switching from the second antenna, which is a diversity antenna shared between WLAN and Bluetooth, for example, the benefits arising as a result of using the low powered/low range Bluetooth radio, clearly, outweigh any such drawbacks. In this connection, the present invention features a scheme in

which one of the two WLAN diversity antennas is switched for Bluetooth radio use when the Bluetooth radio needs to be functional. In general, the second transceiver, for example, the Bluetooth radio, is connected to 5 the antenna port assigned thereto when the mobile terminal is physically outside the coverage area of the WLAN radio. Since the WLAN radio would typically be the preferred choice of communication linkage, in a mobile terminal where one of the transceivers is a WLAN and the other is a BT radio, the WLAN coverage can be monitored during the time the second transceiver, for example, the Bluetooth radio, is in use. During this time, the first transceiver is coupled at its receiver port to the 10 first antenna monitoring an access point (AP), the access point becoming available through that one of the diversity antennas which is not being used by the Bluetooth radio.

[0029] Also in accordance with the present invention, it becomes possible for the first transceiver, for example, 15 the WLAN radio, to receive or monitor its frequency band without being destructively interfered with by the transmitted signal from the BT module, since the BT module requires, typically, one milliwatt or less power level. However, use of the WLAN transmitter while the 20 BT radio is operational is prohibited as damages to the BT radio might occur.

[0030] With regard to the question of diversity isolation during simultaneous operation of the two antennas, this isolation could be improved with a metallic structure 25 connected as a shield and located between the antennas. That is, according to one featured aspect of the invention, the mobile terminal includes a pair of diversity antennas which are separated with a metallic structure, for example, a metallic plate attached to a ground plane 30 and providing improved isolation to effect rf shielding. According to one disclosed embodiment, although not limited thereto, the invention calls for each of the antennas to be a planar inverted F antenna (PIFA). The PIFAs can be rectangular (inclusive of both square and oblong 35 shaped rectangles) or even L-shaped, although not limited thereto. In this connection, the present invention has been schemed to enable optimal sharing of antennas and filter chains associated with the transceivers between that of the transmit and receive modes of two 40 like ISM band radios such as the 2.4 GHz WLAN radio according to IEEE 802.11 standard for DSSS radio communication, and the 2.4 GHz BT spread spectrum radio, for dual mode mobile terminal implementation. The RF switches employed are illustrated, for example, as single pole double throw (SPDT) switches which are of well 45 known variety which can be implemented in connection with a single RF chip or each can be associated with a separate semiconductor chip. In this connection, it is noted that both EP 0 623 967 A1 and EP 0 866 588 A2 50 disclose SPDTs; however, those SPDTs are employed for switching between the receive and transmit modes of a WLAN radio (single transceiver). An example of an SPDT switch usable in the present invention is the NEC 55

PG/52TA L-band SPDT (Single Pole Double Throw) GaAs FET switch which was developed for cellular or cordless telephone application and is disclosed in NEC publication document No. p12398EJ2V1DS00 (second edition), dated January 1998, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0031] The above set forth and other featured aspects of the invention are made more apparent in the ensuing detailed description of the invention when read in conjunction with the related examples described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram illustrating the principle of the antenna sharing switching arrangement according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating the antenna sharing switching arrangement according to another representative embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3A illustrates an example of a logic circuit diagram relating to the control circuit according to Fig. 2;

Fig. 3B is illustrative of an example of signal descriptions associated with the antenna switch control logic arrangement in Fig. 3A;

Fig. 3C is illustrative of an example of the antennas switch truth table as it relates to the embodiment in Fig. 2 of the drawings;

Fig. 4 illustrates an antenna system consisting of two high efficiency PIFA-type rectangular antennas, which are useable in the antenna sharing scheme of the present invention, according to one example; and

Fig. 5 represents a WLAN standard developed by the IEEE 802.11 committee.

[0032] Fig. 1 illustrates the principle of the present invention in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention in which 10 represents a mobile terminal such as a mobile (cellular) phone having a dual antenna, dual transceiver arrangement which can be, for example, an IP-based WLAN/Bluetooth hand-held terminal. The basic idea is to switch one of the two WLAN diversity antennas ANT1 and ANT2 for BT (Bluetooth) use, when BT needs to be functional. In general, BT connection is effected when the hand-held terminal is located outside the available coverage of WLAN. As the WLAN radio communication is the preferred method, WLAN coverage of an AP (access point) can be constantly monitored, while the BT radio (BT module) 12 is in use. Simultaneous operation is limited to the receive (rx) mode of the WLAN radio (WLAN module) 11 when the BT radio (BT module) 12 is operational, either in the receive (rx) or the transmit (tx) mode, in order to protect the BT transceiver from permanent damage.

[0033] Specifically, the antenna switching circuitry 13 in the multi-transceiver mobile terminal 10 has a first switching unit SW1 which controllably couples the first

transceiver port P₁ to either a first antenna port P_{A1} or a second antenna port P_{A2}, and has a second switching unit, namely, SPDT switch SW2, which couples the second antenna port P_{A2} to either the first transceiver port P₁, through the first switching unit SW1, or to an input/output port P_{I/O} of a second transceiver 12 which is, in this example, a BT radio having, substantially, a same ISM radio band as that of the WLAN module 11, such as, for example, a 2.4 GHz ISM band WLAN radio according to IEEE 802.11 standard for DSSS radio. In accordance with this embodiment, the SPDT switches SW1 and SW2 are controlled by the control circuit 14 in a manner in which the second antenna port P_{A2} is coupled to the input/output port of the second transceiver 12 in a mode in which the second transceiver 12 is operational, at which time, also, the first transceiver port P_{A1} is decoupled from the second antenna port P_{A2}. Also, the first transceiver port P₁ is coupled to the first antenna port P_{A1} and the input/output port of the second transceiver 12 is decoupled from the second antenna port P_{A2}, when the first transceiver port is in the transmit mode, and, further, the first transceiver port P₁ is coupled to either of the first and second antenna ports, when the first transceiver is in a receiving mode and the input/output port P_{I/O} of the second transceiver 12 is decoupled from the second antenna port P_{A2}. Also, according to this scheme, when the second transceiver 12 is operational, the second antenna port P_{A2} is coupled to the input/output port of the second transceiver 12 and the first transceiver 11 is decoupled from the second antenna port P_{A2} and is coupled to the first antenna port P_{A1} as a receiver only. Simultaneous operation, however, is limited to, for example, WLAN rx with BT on rx or tx only. The second transceiver, for example, the BT module, cannot operate if the first transceiver, for example, the WLAN module, is transmitting.

[0034] This new scheme, according to the example illustrated in Fig. 1, provides for the implementation of an additional transceiver, such as the BT module 12, with the already existing first receiver, for example, a WLAN radio, in a standard size mobile terminal, without adding an additional antenna for the newly added BT module. Since an antenna diversity scheme would be preferable in connection with a 2.4 GHz ISM band WLAN device like IEEE 802.11 standard for DSSS radio communication to overcome multi-path propagation, using one of the two separate diversity antennas for occasional BT use saves the cost and space of adding yet another antenna to a standard size hand-held mobile terminal unit.

[0035] Fig. 2 is illustrative of another embodiment which shows an antenna sharing switching arrangement for a multi-transceiver mobile terminal such as, although not limited thereto, an IP based dual mode WLAN/BT hand-held terminal. In accordance with this example illustration of the present invention, 21 represents the first transceiver, for example, 2.4 GHz ISM band WLAN module or device according to the IEEE

802.11 standard for DSSS radio communication and 22 represents the added second transceiver which is illustrated in this example, although not limited thereto, to a BT module.

[0036] In the embodiment of Fig. 2, in the WLAN transmit mode, or the first mode, the third SPDT switch SwC is switched to the position 2 where it connects a second antenna port P_{A2} to the second switch SwB. In this mode, also, the first switching unit SwA is switched from position 3 to position 2 thereof to thereby form a connection to the output port P_O of the WLAN module. Under this WLAN transmit mode, only antenna ANT1 is used as the WLAN transmit antenna. The second switching unit SwB is switched to the position where it connects the WLAN receive chain at the input port P_I to the unconnected port 3 of switch SwA so as to prevent the WLAN transmit signal which is coupled from the first antenna ANT1 to the second antenna ANT2 from leaking into the WLAN receive chain. Filter FL2 in the WLAN transmit chain can be optimally chosen therefor for best performance since it does not have to be shared with the WLAN receive chain under this operation mode.

[0037] According to a second mode, namely, the BT mode, the third switching unit SwC is switched to a position 3 where it connects the BT module to the second antenna port P_{A2} . In this BT mode, the second switching unit SwB switches to the position 3 where the WLAN receive chain, including filter FL1 is connected to the first switching unit SwA in order to minimize leakage of the BT transmit signal into the receiver port of the WLAN module. In this BT mode, the WLAN coverage can be monitored for switching SwA to a position 3 where it connects the first antenna port to the WLAN receiver chain via second switching unit SwB.

[0038] In accordance with a third mode, namely, the WLAN receive mode, the third switching unit SwC is switched to a position where the second antenna port P_{A2} is coupled to switch SwB. Also, first switching unit SwA is switched to a position where it connects the first antenna port P_{A1} to switch SwB. Through turning of the second switching unit SwB antenna, diversity selection can be made between the first and second antenna ports. Filter FL1 in the WLAN receive chain can be optimally chosen for best performance as it does not have to be shared with the WLAN transmit chain.

[0039] The operation of the example in Fig. 2, of another embodiment according to the present invention, can be clearly understood in connection with the signal description and the switch truth table schemes shown in Figs. 3B and 3C of the drawings, respectively, in conjunction with the antenna switch logic operation effected by the logic circuitry shown in Fig. 3A of the drawings as it relates to the control circuit 23 in Fig. 2 thereof. In this connection, when the logic values of VC1 and VC2 as they relate to each of the three switching units, are at logic 0, all three ports of the SPDT switches are isolated. This is similarly the case when the logic values of VC1 and VC2 are both at 1. On the other hand, when

VC1 of each switch is at logic 0 and VC2 of each switch is at logic 1, a connection is effected between the second antenna port and the BT module, and a connection is effected between the receiver port of the WLAN module and the first antenna port. When the logic levels of VC1 and VC2 are reversed, the WLAN module is in the transmit mode.

[0040] Using the antenna schemes shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, as an example, 40 represents the metallic shield that acts as a ground plane, 41 and 42 are square/rectangular shaped PIFA antennas to be used, although not limited thereto, in the examples in Figs. 1 and 2, 43 and 44 are the connecting terminals of the respective PIFA antenna to the switching units SwA and SwC, respectively, 45 and 46 represent the ground terminal connections of the antennas and 47, provided optionally, is a metallic plate attached to ground plane 40 and providing improved isolation to effect rf shielding between PIFAs 41 and 42. Although the antennas illustrated in Fig. 4 are square-shaped rectangles, this should not be considered as being limited thereto. Other shapes including other rectangular shapes (e.g., elongated) and even L-shaped planar antennas are applicable to the present invention, either in connection with the embodiments in Figs. 1 and 2 or in connection with other example embodiments relating to the present invention. With regard to Fig. 2, moreover, in the BT mode, the square shaped PIFA antenna ANT2 is connected to the BT module and the square-shaped PIFA antenna ANT1 is connected to the WLAN receiver to enable the monitoring capability of the WLAN while the BT module is in operation.

[0041] On the other hand, in the WLAN receive mode, either one of the diversity PIFA antennas can be connected to the WLAN receiver to enable receive antenna diversity and, moreover, in the WLAN transmit mode, PIFA antenna ANT1 is connected to the WLAN transmitter side without sharing the filter chain of the receiver side of the WLAN radio. Filters in the transmit chain, as well as in the receive chain, of the WLAN module can be optimally chosen for best performance, as the filters do not have to be shared. Also, the positioning of the two square shaped diversity PIFA antennas (although other shapes and types are applicable herein also) along with the metallic plate is chosen to maximize diversity separation, efficiency, as well as antenna gain.

[0042] As can be seen from Fig. 3A of the drawings, which is one example of the control circuitry (although not limited thereto), control of the three RF switching units is achieved with relatively few logic gates, namely, AND gates 31 and 32, OR gate 33 and inverters 34 and 35. In this connection, it is noted that each signal line associated with control circuit 23, pertains to a complementary pair of control signal lines such as shown in Fig. 3A. Incidentally, a similar such logic gate arrangement can be effected with regard to the control circuit of Fig. 1. Also, using low power consumption logic to control the switches instead of direct control of the switches by individual settings specific thereto, assures that only

those desired combinations of switch settings are made possible.

[0043] This new intended switching scheme for a multi-transceiver mobile terminal and method therefore addresses the problems associated with the sharing of antennas, antenna switching and sharing of the filter chains of, for example, a WLAN/BT dual mode handheld terminal. The two square shaped PIFA antennas which represent one example of antenna to be used in mobile terminals such as that discussed above are implemented to enable efficient sharing of the antenna system between the two 2.4 GHz ISM radios. Simultaneously, the antenna system provides high performance dual antenna receive diversity operation. Moreover, the radio frequency (RF) switching circuitry according to the present invention, is optimally sized with as low a number of switches as possible, while simultaneously minimizing switching operation losses to optimize performance of either one of the dual radio transceivers. Further, RF filters can be chosen/implemented independently from each other, thereby enabling optimization of the response of the filter cascade for either function associated with the WLAN transceiver. Moreover, low power consumption is used in connection with the logic operation for driving the switches into only wanted positions, while prohibiting the possibility of the switches effecting an unwanted switching mode.

[0044] While the invention has been particularly shown and described with respect to the above examples of preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in this area of technology that changes in form and details may be made therein, including in the form of other embodiments, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention, which is defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. Antenna switching circuitry for a multi-transceiver mobile terminal, comprising:

a first switching unit which controllably couples a first transceiver port to either a first antenna port or a second antenna port; and a second switching unit which controllably couples said second antenna port to either said first transceiver port, through said first switching unit, or to an input/output port of a second transceiver, wherein said second antenna port is coupled to said input/output port of said second transceiver in a mode in which said second transceiver is operational, said first transceiver port being decoupled from said second antenna port at this time, wherein said first transceiver port is coupled to said first antenna port and said input/output

port of said second transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port, when said first transceiver is in a transmit mode, and wherein said first transceiver port is coupled to either of said first and second antenna ports, when said first transceiver is in a receiving mode and said input/output port of said second transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port.

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- erating on a substantially same ISM radio band as said WLAN radio.
7. The antenna switching circuitry according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said switching units include a single pole double throw switch, respectively. 5
8. The antenna switching circuitry according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said mobile terminal is a mobile phone including a pair of diversity antennas associated with said first and second antenna ports, respectively. 10
9. The antenna switching circuitry according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the mobile terminal is a two-antenna, two-transceiver handheld mobile terminal, both transceivers operating substantially on the same ISM radio band, but having different power/range requirements. 15 20
10. The antenna switching circuitry according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said mobile terminal includes a pair of diversity antennas associated with said first and second antenna ports, respectively, said diversity antennas being separated with a metallic structure, attached to a ground plane and providing isolation between the antennas to effect rf shielding. 25
11. The antenna switching circuitry according to any one of the preceding claims wherein each of said diversity antennas is a Planar Inverted F Antenna (PIFA). 30
12. A mobile terminal comprising the antenna switching circuitry of any preceding claim. 35
13. A mobile terminal, for use with a communication system employing diversity, comprising a first transceiver selectively coupled to a first and a second antenna for diversity operation, and a second transceiver, wherein the second transceiver is arranged to be selectively coupled to the second antenna, and the couplings between respective transceivers and antennas are controlled by a control circuit. 40 45
14. A mobile terminal as claimed in claim 13 wherein the selective coupling between respective antennas is achieved by use of a plurality of switches. 50
15. A mobile terminal as claimed in any one of claims 13 or 14 wherein the control circuit is operable to disconnect the second transceiver from the second antenna if the first transceiver is transmitting. 55
16. Antenna sharing method, in a multi-transceiver mobile terminal having diversity antennas, comprising:
- providing, in said mobile terminal, switching circuitry including
- (a) a first switching unit which controllably couples a first transceiver port to either a first antenna port or a second antenna port; and
(b) a second switching unit which controllably couples said second antenna port to either said first transceiver port, through said first switching unit, or to an input/output port of a second transceiver,
wherein said second antenna port is coupled to said input/output port of said second transceiver in a mode in which said second transceiver is operational, said first transceiver port being decoupled from said second antenna port at this time,
wherein said first transceiver port is coupled to said first antenna port and said input/output port of said second transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port, when said first transceiver is in a transmit mode, and
wherein said first transceiver port is coupled to either of said first and second antenna ports, when said first transceiver is in a receiving mode and said input/output port of said second transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port.
- 30 17. The antenna sharing method according to claim 16, wherein, in the mode in which said second transceiver is operational, said second antenna port is coupled to said input/output port of said second transceiver, and said first transceiver is decoupled from said second antenna port and is coupled to said first antenna port as a receiver only. 35
18. Antenna sharing method, in a multi-transceiver mobile terminal having diversity antennas, comprising:
providing, in said mobile terminal, switching circuitry including
- (a) a first switching unit which couples an output port of a first transceiver to a first antenna port in a first operation mode;
(b) a second switching unit which couples an input port of said first transceiver to (i) said first antenna port in said second operation mode and to (ii) either said first antenna port or to a second antenna port in a third operation mode; and
(c) a third switching unit which couples said second antenna port to an input/output port of a second transceiver in said second operation mode, said output port of said first transceiver being decoupled from said first antenna port in said second operation mode.

19. The antenna sharing method according to claim 18,
wherein the coupling of said input port of said
first transceiver to said first antenna port is through
said second and first switching units and the cou-
pling of said input port of said first transceiver to said
second antenna port is through said second and
third switching units. 5

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FIG. 1

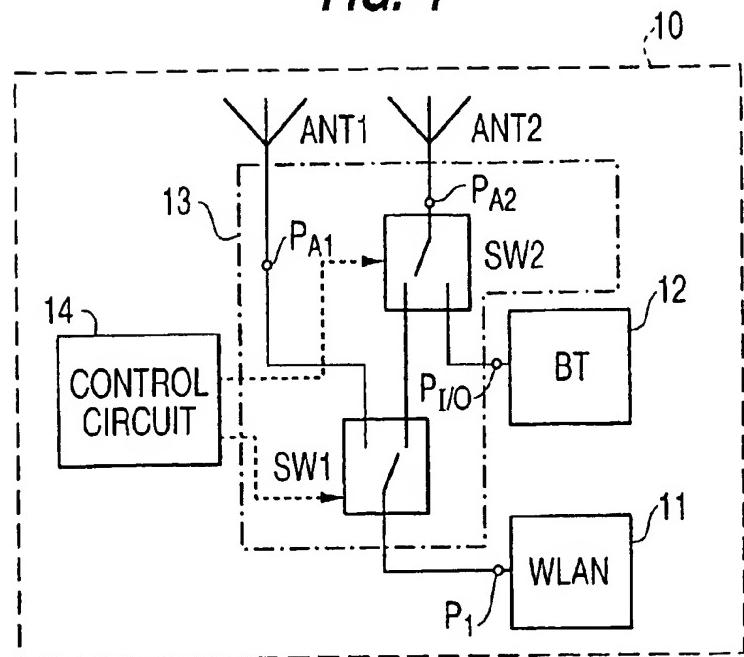


FIG. 2

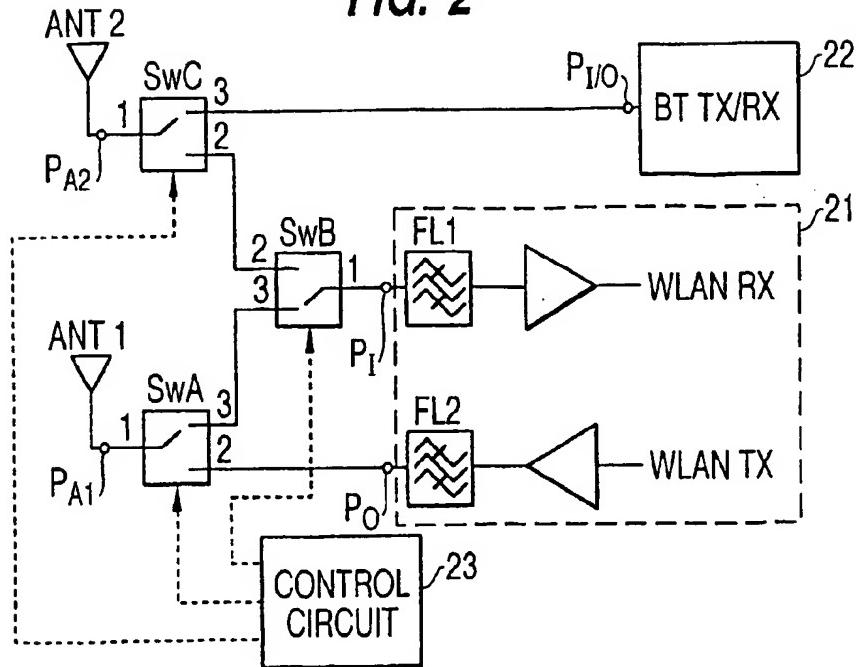
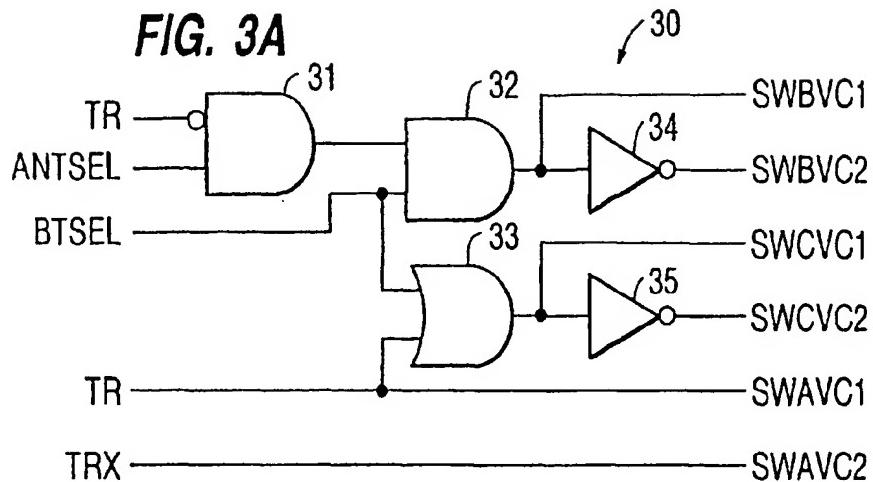


FIG. 3A**FIG. 3B**

| SIGNAL | FUNCTION |
|--------|---|
| ANTSEL | SELECT ANT1 IF ANTSEL = 0 (ANTSEL OVERRIDDEN WHEN TR=1) |
| BTSEL | BLUETOOTH ACTIVE IF BTSEL = 0 |
| TR | TRANSMITTER ACTIVE IF TR = 1 |
| TRX | INVERSE OF TR |

FIG. 3C

| VC1 | VC2 | CONNECTIONS |
|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | POR TS 1, 2 AND 3 ISOLATED |
| 0 | 1 | PORT 1-PORT 3, PORT 2 ISOLATED |
| 1 | 0 | PORT 1-PORT2, PORT 3 ISOLATED |
| 1 | 1 | POR TS 1, 2 AND 3 ISOLATED |

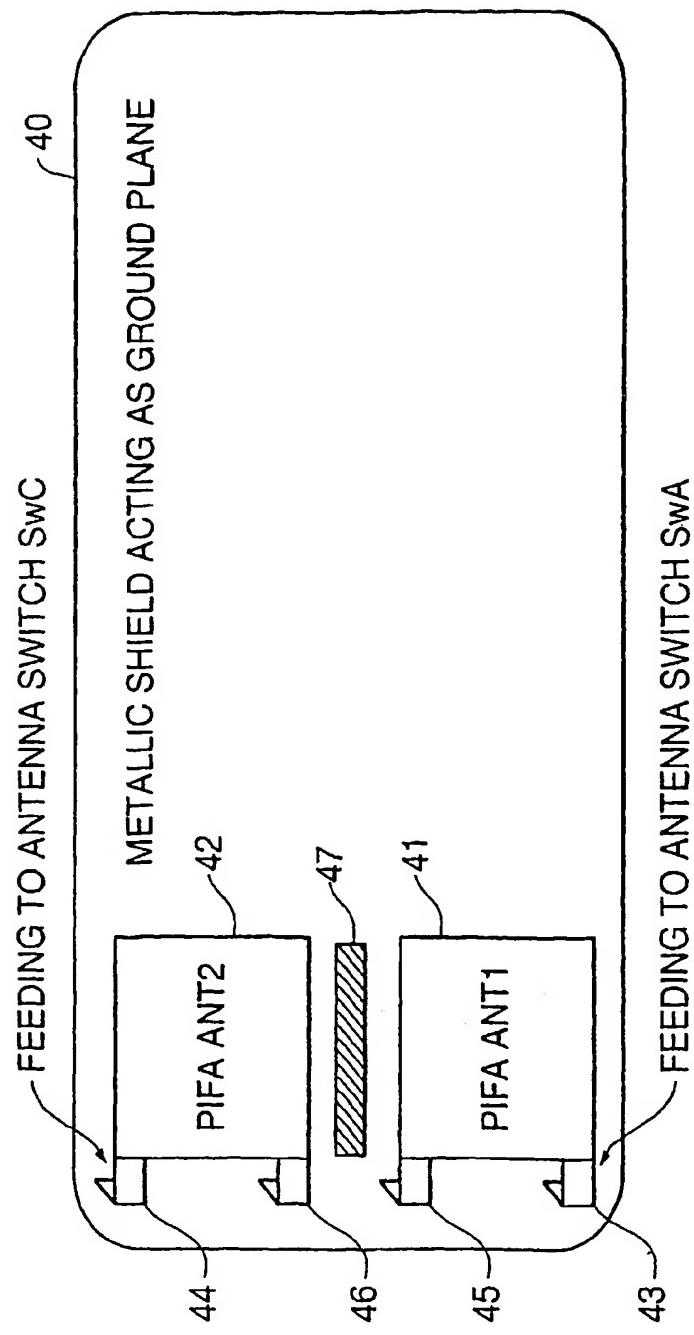
FIG. 4

FIG. 5

